

More Time for Other Things



A Modern
Glenwood
"Makes Cooking Easy"

REYNOLDS & SON, BARRE.

A DOUBLE ARISTOCRAT

Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.

During a winter that my husband and I spent in London we were presented at court and saw considerable of society. That season there were an unusual number of debutantes at the capital, among them Lady Gwendolen Fortesque. We met her at various functions and made her acquaintance, but I cannot say that between us there was anything more than an acquaintance. In the first place, she was a dozen years our junior, and, in the second, her position was far above the reach of untitled Americans. Nevertheless I should have liked to know her, for she impressed me as being a superior woman.

Several years after this winter in London while at my home in St. Louis I had occasion to visit a public school in which my daughter was studying. Entering a room where a class of girls were reciting, there on a raised dais standing beside a desk and speaking to her class with all the ease and dignity of an Oxford professor was the counterpart of the young lady I had met in London.

"What is the teacher's name?" I asked of one who was with me.

"Miss Grandon."

What an astonishing likeness! Was she or was she not Lady Gwendolen Fortesque? I have met many a person well known to me of whose identity I was not at all sure, and it was natural that I did not feel certain of the identity of one whom I had seen but a few times. Besides, how could it be possible that a member of a select circle of the British aristocracy could be a teacher in a St. Louis public school? I was at the door when the class was dismissed and went to the desk to speak to Miss Grandon about my daughter.

Curiosity prompted me to inquire about Miss Grandon, but no one appeared to know anything about her, and the next autumn, when the school opened, she was not there. I wrote to friends in London asking of the whereabouts of Lady Gwendolen Fortesque and was told that she was traveling, supposedly in Egypt. This was puzzling, but I was obliged to be content, for I could learn nothing further from England. At home I asked where Miss Grandon had gone and was told that she had accepted a position in England. The Lady Gwendolen Fortesque, or Miss Grandon, whichever she might be, occupied a considerable portion of my thoughts for some time, then gradually dropped out.

When my daughter had finished her education I decided that she should make her debut in London. The introduction was successfully accomplished, and we were kindly treated by London society. One of the first questions I asked was what had become of Lady Gwendolen Fortesque. I was told that she was now Marchioness of Brocklebourne. All my confidence as to Miss Grandon and Lady Gwendolen Fortesque being one and the same person deserted me. Certainly I must have been mistaken in thinking I saw a momentary recognition in Miss Grandon's face.

The time came when at a reception we met the marchioness face to face. My daughter had been extremely fond of Miss Grandon and when she saw her double standing among a group of ladies was impelled to rush toward her. She checked the impulse, however, or, rather, I did, and a few moments later the marchioness saw us. She looked

TAFT ADDRESSES THE CANAL DIGGERS

He Says the Progress of the Work Is a Great Satisfaction to Him.

Panama, Feb. 5.—William H. Taft made an address yesterday to a large gathering of canal employees and members of the Isthmian Red Cross society. He said that the present condition of the work and the progress made were a source of the greatest satisfaction to him, and that the engineers who accompanied him had been impressed with the organization and the spirit of energy prevailing throughout the entire force.

He spoke favorably of the great amount of work done every day, and then cautioned his hearers against worrying about lying reports and criticisms in the United States by irresponsible writers. The American people were going to do the canal, Mr. Taft said. Congress knew the temper of the people and the appropriations would be ample to complete the canal by 1915, if not before.

Mr. Taft yesterday viewed the nine miles of the Culebra cut from the hills at Empira, where the engineers of his party inspected the channel leading into the Pacific entrance of the canal.

THOMAS LOWRY DIES.

President of Soo Line and of Twin City Rapid Transit.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 5.—Thomas Lowry, president of the Twin City Rapid Transit company and president of the Soo line railway, died yesterday morning. He had been ill for many months.

Mr. Lowry had been a sufferer from tuberculosis for several years. He was born on a farm in Logan county, Illinois, on Feb. 27, 1843. He studied law in the office of John C. Bagley at Rushville, Ill., and was admitted to practice in 1867. Soon afterward Mr. Lowry came to Minneapolis, where he practiced law. In 1870 he married Miss Beatrice Goodrich, who, with a son and two daughters, survives him. In 1884 he abandoned the practice of law to direct the street car properties of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

which have stood the test of time deserve a place in the medicine chest of every family. Mothers are to-day administering to their children the remedies their grandmothers used.

For thirty years, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been curing the women of this country from the worst form of female ill, and merit alone could have stood such a test of time and won such enviable record.

What Might Have Been.

Owing to the financial depression, the Postal Trust has decided to raise the price of carrying letters to ten cents a pennyweight. It is also anticipated that a great many employees will be laid off, while the rest will be forced to accept a material reduction in wages. It is expected that this action will be strenuously opposed at first, not only by the employees, but also by the National Correspondents' association, but when it is once thoroughly understood that the Postal Trust in adopting this policy is inspired only by a desire to meet the next dividend of five hundred percent, it is believed all objections will be withdrawn.

The Cork Center.

The town of San Felix de Guixols, Spain, is the great cork manufacturing center of the world. The fifty or sixty factories employ 1,200 men and women manufacturing corks.



NO ANTI-JAPANESE LAWS

Second Bill Fails in California Legislature

WAS TO KEEP JAPANESE

From Joining Corporations—This Was in Spite of Feeling Against Them—Senator Nixon Predicts Failure for Nevada Resolutions.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 5.—The Johnson bill, which would prohibit aliens from being members of corporations, was defeated in the assembly yesterday by a vote of 54 to 15.

The assembly also yesterday passed the bill to exclude Japanese children from the schools. The segregation bill was defeated.

This bill is one of those aimed at the Japanese in California, although that nationality was not named in the measure. The same arguments were effective against this bill that defeated the Drew measure—that it would drive an immense amount of capital out of the state.

With the defeat of the Drew bill in the assembly Wednesday, hope of passing any of the anti-Japanese measures has been practically abandoned by their supporters.

One of the remarkable features of the defeat of the Drew bill was the fact that it was accomplished in the face of an audience of 2,000 people who wildly applauded every anti-Japanese sentiment uttered by the advocates of the measure.

Both sides made dramatic appeals to the packed galleries, and in one of these Nathan C. Goggin, a San Francisco assemblyman, who was an opponent of the bill, made a bitter attack on the Japanese. He has a large labor union constituency, and his opposition was based on the plea that the bill would be distinctly harmful to labor by driving capital away.

Gov. Gillet was highly pleased with the action of the assembly. It is expected that he will now proceed with the measure which is designed to secure an exact census of the Japanese in this state. Most of the opposition to the bill, according to the speeches of its opponents, was based either on grounds extraneous to the Japanese question or on the argument that its passage would retard rather than hasten the exclusion of the Japanese from this country.

The bill had been amended at the request of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root so that the clause applying it to Japanese only was eliminated, making the bill apply to all aliens, but the measure aroused such a storm of opposition that long before the debate was closed by Mr. Drew it was apparent that the measure would be defeated.

In substance the objection to it was that it would drive at least a billion dollars of foreign capital out of the state and might jeopardize the present friendly commercial relations with Japan.

Tells President Nevada Senate Will Kill Measure.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Nixon of Nevada told the president yesterday that he had received reliable information that the anti-Japanese resolution before the Nevada legislature would not be passed. The president expressed his satisfaction in the matter and likewise expressed satisfaction at the action of the California legislature in defeating the Drew measure.

NO LIGHT ON MURDER MYSTERY.

Third Degree Fails to Elicit Statement from Sica or Mrs. Wilhelm.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Mary J. Wilhelm, formerly of Boston, the widow of Frank Wilhelm, who was murdered in his home last Monday night, is in a condition of complete nervous collapse, after an unusually severe application of the "third degree," including a midnight visit to the morgue, where she was suddenly confronted by the body of her husband. The police had evidently expected to obtain some kind of a statement from her, but they were unsuccessful, for when the sheet which covered her husband's body was suddenly removed, she became hysterical, fell to her knees and frantically declared her love for her husband. As her hysteria increased, Mrs. Wilhelm became incoherent, and the detectives who were watching her and listening could make nothing of what she said. The detectives endeavored to make use of similar strategy to obtain a confession from Nicholas Sica, who has been in the custody of the police since the murder.

SOUTH DAKOTA RATE HELD UP.

Two-cent Act Enjoined by the Federal Court.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 5.—Judge John E. Garland, in the United States district court, has granted a restraining order preventing the two-cent passenger rate law, signed by the governor Wednesday, from going into effect pending a hearing before him on March 1 for a temporary injunction. The order was granted at the instance of the various railroads in South Dakota. The bill, as finally passed by the legislature on Tuesday, contained an emergency clause, making it effective immediately.

The choicest, best flavored and purest tea grown in the world is used in "Sakada." A teapot test will convince you. Ask your grocer for a 10c trial packet.

POSSSES IN HOT PURSUIT.

Through South Jersey Woods for a Negro and a White Man.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4.—Posses are scouring the South Jersey woods for the apprehension of a negro and a white man who have been attacking women and children. In Gloucester City, a stranger drugged and outraged Ella Carney and escaped. In Woodbury a negro enticed a six-year-old girl into the woods. Lynchings are sure if they are captured.

RHEUMATISM DRIVEN FROM THE BLOOD

A Remedy Which Assists Nature Produces a Cure Which Is Permanent as This Case Proves.

Every sufferer from rheumatism wants to be cured and to stay cured. The prospect of the return of the same old rheumatism every year is not attractive to anybody who has gone through one siege. Most treatments aim simply to "keep down" the rheumatic poisons in the blood. The tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has proved by hundreds of cures that it builds up the blood to a point that enables it to cast out these poisons through the regular channels of excretion, the bowels, kidneys and the skin. When this is done the rheumatism is permanently cured and as long as the blood is kept pure and rich the patient will be immune from attacks of rheumatism.

Mrs. W. H. Amberg is the wife of a prosperous farmer living on R. F. D. No. 8, Lancaster, N. H., and about four miles from that city. She owes her recovery from rheumatism to this treatment and her statement should interest every sufferer.

"I have no idea what brought on the rheumatism," she says, "but I suffered agonies from it for about two years and for five months of that time my condition was very serious. I had severe pains through my hips, in my limbs and in the small of my back so that I was unable to stand up straight. I felt weak and dependent and lost in weight. Two Lancaster doctors treated me but I didn't get any better and as I had seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills mentioned in our home newspaper, I stopped using all other medicines and began taking them. After I had taken the first box I felt that they were benefiting me and after a few more boxes had been used I was entirely free from the rheumatism. This was two years ago and I have had no return of the trouble. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my friends and know of one case in which they brought great benefit."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be mailed, postpaid on receipt of price, 60 cents per box; six boxes for \$3.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

SMART TRIMMINGS.

Designs on Net That Can Be Made by Amateur Needleworker.

Not for years have the modish trimmings been so easy to reproduce at home.

One of the trimmings most used this season, both on old blouses and gowns, is embroidered net.

It is easy to fashion bands of embroidered net, as the stitches used for this work are very simple, being for the most part confined to the simple darning stitch. It is also possible to get excellent effects by the use of the satin stitch and the long and short stitch. The net bands shown in the illustration could easily be copied. They are worked in satin stitch with the outline darned in. A combination of the darning and dot design is good.

These are not the only forms of hand work seen on the smart blouses and



HANDMADE BANDS AND ORNAMENTS.

Gowns. It is a great year for old motifs in crochet or braid. Little ornaments made of braid, either with or without pendants or drop ends, are also popular. In the illustration a pleasing little motif of knotted soukache is shown which would make an effective finish for a soukache trimming.

The button shown is covered with satin and then trimmed with loops of fine cord.

In working with the net it is well to baste it over stiff paper before beginning to embroider the pattern; otherwise it will be hard to keep from puckering. For this work either Roman dress or soft moccasin cotton floss may be used. The best results will be obtained from the silk floss probably, and a rather heavy grade will be found more effective than a finer one. Silver or gold thread is easily combined with the floss and is very stylish and well suited to this work. In view of the popularity of gold and silver embroideries this would be a distinct addition to a trimming of this kind.

The Alps.

A professor of the University of Berlin believes that the Alps have been moved twenty miles south from their original location and carved into their present form by glacial action.

Cuba's Many Names.

Cuba is known in history under several names. The first was Antilla, then Juana, after a Spanish prince. Ferdinand came third, followed by Santiago and the Isle of Ave Maria. The original Indian name, Cubanacan, signifying "where gold is found," was finally adopted, and usage shortened it to the last two syllables.

MAGAZINE REVIEW.

Placing Him.

"Papa," inquired little May, after Sunday school, "was George Washington an Israelite?"

Before her father could answer this somewhat unexpected question, May's six-year-old brother broke in.

"Why, May, I'm 'shamed of your ignorance!" George Washington is in the New Testament, not the Old."—Woman's Home Companion for February.

Heaven or Algiers.

A celebrated Anglican divine, the late Bishop of Rochester, who had been alling for some months, decided to consult Sir Frederick Trevelyan, a noted surgeon. After a careful examination, Sir Frederick pronounced his verdict and added: "Your lordship must go to Algiers or some winter resort on the Riviera."

"Impossible," replied the bishop, "quite impossible. I have too much work to get through."

"Well," said the doctor, "you must make your choice. It is either Algiers or Heaven."

"Dear me!" exclaimed the bishop with a sigh; "then I suppose it must be Algiers."—From Success Magazine.

Happy Germany.

Whatever makes the poorest people healthy is good in German eyes because it insures a strong nation that hereafter is to carry the power and influence of Germany around the world. What ever impairs the physical constitution of the masses of people is intolerable in German eyes because it threatens the national vigor and interferes with Germany's destiny.

Hereafter men may think it strange that of all the nations on earth the German nation was the only nation of these times to recognize adequately and officially the obvious facts of the great changes wrought for the sons of men by the introduction of steam and machinery. For one thing (and most important), the Germans saw that it drew huge populations into the manufacturing cities, where they speedily became overcrowded and undervalued, and it bent them for long hours over such unwholesome employments as would in time destroy the race if there were not compensation in hours of rest and relaxation amid wholesome surroundings.

Hence, goaded on, no doubt, by the growth of German socialism, the German government began to take most excellent care of the working populations, to provide exact and minute regulations concerning the condition of labor, careful factory inspection, compulsory insurance, old-age and invalidity pensions for the directing German minds that one man shall make a billion dollars seems less important than that sixty million people shall be healthy and happy.

Berlin's wonderful homes for workmen are in a way a product of the nation's insurance system, which is operated by the government and not by stock gamblers, and for the sake of the Common Good, not for the sake of private fortunes. The houses are built by the workingmen themselves, but the government encourages them to build such houses, then enables them to build such houses, and then sees that such houses are built right—Charles Edward Russell, in the February Every-body's.

Why Billy Brown Thought Lincoln a "Real President."

Ida M. Tarbell tells a story of Lincoln in the February American Magazine that will live and become literature. It is called "Father Abraham," and it is the story of Lincoln's relations with soldiers. Billy Brown, an old friend of Lincoln's in Springfield, Ill., is made to tell the story. Following is an extract of Billy's story, as Miss Tarbell tells it:

"I reckon he learned a lot more from soldiers about how the armies was bein' taken care of than he did from generals. My brother Isaac, who had a place down there addin' up figures or somethin', used to tell me of seein' Mr. Lincoln stoppin' 'em on the street and around the White House and talkin' to 'em. Isaac 'twan't becomin' in the President of the United States to be so familiar with common soldiers, he ought to keep among the generals and members of the administration. Isaac always reckoned himself a member of the administration."

"More than that," says Isaac, "it ain't dignified for a President to be always runnin' out after things himself instead of sendin' somebody. He's always givin' over to the telegraph office with messages, and settin' down by the operators talkin' and readin' dispatches and waitin' for answers. One day he came right up to my office to ask me to look up the record of Johnnie Banks, old Aunt Sally Banks' boy, that was goin' to be shot for desertion. 'Seemed to think I'd been interested because he came from Illinois—came right up there instead of sendin' for me to go to the White House like he ought to, and when I took what I found over to him and he found Johnnie wasn't but eighteen, he put on his hat and went over himself to the telegraph office, took me along, and sent a message that I saw, sayin', 'I don't want anybody as young as eighteen to be shot.' And that night he went back and sent another message askin' if they'd received the first—wasn't satisfied till he knew it couldn't happen. There wasn't any reason why he should spend his time that way. He ought to give orders and let other folks see they're carried out. That's what I'd do if I was president."

"That riled me. I reckon there ain't

no man of letters, essaying to write gruesome poetry, who should leave the lot of ghost and ghastly and ghostly, and the w/out of wrath and change the re of spectre to an er would be a fool. He would deservedly die of starvation. A ghost without an h is little better, for the purpose of poetry, than a goat. The h not only is connected by custom with the breathless and visionary moment, but for obvious reasons it ought to be. The worst ghost is not at present associated with post and most and roast and toast, and a host of daylight experiences, and it is essential to the literary art that it should not become so. It is with one or two others, a word by itself—a strange word, essentially unpronounced, ununsualized, supernatural."

Recommending It to Friends.

Mrs. Dora B. Dodson from Phillips, W. Va., "I had suffered with Piles for 15 years and was getting worse all the time. I used a little over one tube of Hill's Pile Remedy and today am entirely cured. It is a blessing to those suffering as I did. I am recommending it to my friends who are troubled." Get it now from your druggist. D. F. Davis.

"That riled me. I reckon there ain't

no man of letters, essaying to write gruesome poetry, who should leave the lot of ghost and ghastly and ghostly, and the w/out of wrath and change the re of spectre to an er would be a fool. He would deservedly die of starvation. A ghost without an h is little better, for the purpose of poetry, than a goat. The h not only is connected by custom with the breathless and visionary moment, but for obvious reasons it ought to be. The worst ghost is not at present associated with post and most and roast and toast, and a host of daylight experiences, and it is essential to the literary art that it should not become so. It is with one or two others, a word by itself—a strange word, essentially unpronounced, ununsualized, supernatural."

"That riled me. I reckon there ain't

no man of letters, essaying to write gruesome poetry, who should leave the lot of ghost and ghastly and ghostly, and the w/out of wrath and change the re of spectre to an er would be a fool. He would deservedly die of starvation. A ghost without an h is little better, for the purpose of poetry, than a goat. The h not only is connected by custom with the breathless and visionary moment, but for obvious reasons it ought to be. The worst ghost is not at present associated with post and most and roast and toast, and a host of daylight experiences, and it is essential to the literary art that it should not become so. It is with one or two others, a word by itself—a strange word, essentially unpronounced, ununsualized, supernatural."

Are You Troubled?

Those who suffer with distress after eating, loss of appetite, biliousness, nausea, flatulence, and other derangements of the digestive organs, should use the best means to get the stomach well and strong. Probably no other remedy will restore you to health so surely and so naturally as

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Beecham's Pills immediately relieve acute dyspepsia, and are equally beneficial in chronic cases of indigestion and stomach weakness. They gently stimulate the digestive organs and have a wholesome effect upon the liver and bowels, cleansing and toning the entire digestive tract. Beecham's Pills relieve the weakened organs, establish healthy conditions, improve the general health, create appetite and

Strengthen the Digestion

In boxes with full directions, 10c. and 25c.

Worth 20¢ a Sack More

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

Costs No More



It's the best flour made—and always the best